



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

5. That the interest of this fund should be used from time to time in awarding the Franklin medal to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts have, in the judgment of the institute, done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications.

6. That any excess of income from this fund, beyond such average annual sum as might be deemed necessary by the institute for the number of medals it is considered best to award, might be used for premiums to accompany the medals.

Mr. Insull said he understood that the institute would be glad to award, on the average, two Franklin medals a year. Though this would leave little surplus, he inserted the sixth condition to prevent an undesirable accumulation of the fund.

At the stated meeting of the board of managers, February 11, 1914, the above offer was accepted, and the medal has been designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AMONG the German scientific men who have affixed their names to a manifesto renouncing the honors conferred upon them by English universities and other learned institutions are Professors Paul Ehrlich, Emil von Behring, Ernst Haeckel, August Weismann and Wilhelm Wundt.

DR. F. M. URBAN, professor of psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, is in Austria, and is said to be with the Austrian army.

DR. DAVID TODD, professor of astronomy at Amherst College and Mrs. Todd, about whom there has been some anxiety, have been reported to be in Petrograd.

MR. WENCESLAS KOTEHEKOW, assistant Russian agricultural commissioner, and Mr. Wladimir Generasoff, secretary of the Russian agricultural agency, have been in this country to study agricultural conditions.

DR. BENJAMIN MEADE BOLTON, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, sailed from New York for Cuba on August 29, to conduct a campaign for the Department of Agriculture of Cuba against hog cholera.

DRS. WARREN A. DENNIS, St. Paul; William J. Mayo, Rochester, and James E. Moore, Minneapolis, the committee on cancer of the Minnesota Public Health Association, have been invited to act as the Minnesota state committee on cancer for the American Society for the Prevention and Control of Cancer.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON has appointed Mr. Alexander Stevens, assistant in geography at Glasgow University, to be geologist and geographer to the Weddell Sea party of his expedition.

JAMES C. TODD, professor of pathology at the University of Colorado, has been granted leave of absence for the academic year.

THE Philosophical Union of the University of California celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on August 26, when Professor Josiah Royce gave an address on "The Spirit of the Community."

PROFESSOR FREDERIC S. LEE gave the address at the opening of the present session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University on September 23, 1914, taking as his subject the relation of the medical sciences to clinical medicine.

THE Huxley Memorial Lecture at Charing Cross Hospital on recent advances in science and their bearing on medicine and surgery will be given by Sir Ronald Ross, on November 2.

DR. MORRIS LONGSTRETH died on September 19 at Barcelona, Spain. On August 29 his wife died also at Barcelona. Dr. Longstreth was born in Philadelphia, in 1846. He was professor of pathological anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Philosophical Society and one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians.

PROFESSOR CHARLES LADAN ADAMS, professor of drawing and descriptive geometry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at Antwerp, on September 16, following an operation for appendicitis.

DR. W. H. GASKELL, F.R.S., university lecturer in physiology at Cambridge University, has died at the age of sixty-six years.

Nature records the death of Mr. H. M. Freear, chemical assistant at the Woburn Experimental Farm and pot-culture station of the Royal Agricultural Society, and a leading authority upon the relation of pot-culture experiments to practical agriculture and horticulture.

PROFESSOR B. ALFRED BERTHEIM, member of the Georg Speyer Haus in Frankfurt a M., being drawn to join his regiment, lost his life on August 17 at Berlin, in consequence of an accident, at the age of 35 years. The *Chemische Zeitschrift* relates that besides work in alkyl combinations of thallium (with Professor R. J. Meyer) and hydrates of molybdic acid (with Professor Rosenhinn) he has published numerous articles, partly with Professor Ehrlich and Dr. Benda, on nitro- and aminophenyl arsenic acid and their derivatives, on p-aminophenolarsenic oxide, diamino arsenobenzoyles and their derivatives. Professor Ehrlich writes in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that to Berthelm belongs the distinction of having accomplished the synthesis of salvarsan. Lately there has appeared from his pen an exhaustive "Manual of Organic Arsenic-combinations."

THE London *Times* reports the death at Sedburgh, of Mr. William Erasmus Darwin, aged seventy-four. He was the oldest son of Charles Darwin, and to his birth may be attributed the origin of a notable department of his father's researches. In his autobiography Charles Darwin says: "My first child was born on December 27, 1839, and I at once commenced to make notes on the first dawn of the various expressions which he exhibited, for I felt convinced, even at this early period, that the most complex and fine shades of expression must all have had a gradual and nat-

ural origin." These notes were intended to furnish a chapter of "The Descent of Man," but the importance of the subject ultimately demanded a separate volume—"Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals," published in 1872. Four sons of Charles Darwin have attained scientific distinction.

A GIFT of £20,000 has been promised to London Hospital by Mrs. E. S. Paterson for cardiac research work.

BUSINESS and finance in South America are so much affected by the war in Europe that the Chilean minister at Washington has been officially notified that the Pan-American Congress of University Students will not be held at Santiago. It is said that several delegates from the United States are on their way to Chili.

INSTEAD of inaugurating a department of health for Canada, it has been decided that the Canadian Conservation Commission shall look after all health matters in the Dominion. In August the first number of a bulletin was issued to doctors, teachers and others interested in public health work, and will, thereafter, continue to be issued each month.

THE Comité des Forges de France has been obliged to cancel arrangements for an autumn meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute in France this year. In the circumstances, the council of the institute has decided that it would be advisable to postpone for the present any alternative arrangements for an autumn meeting for the reading and discussion of papers.

THE meeting of the Fourth International Congress on Home Education and the eighth meeting of the American School Hygiene Association scheduled for Philadelphia during the last week in September were postponed. It was considered unwise to hold an international congress at this time. This fact became evident at such a late date as to make it impossible for the American School Hygiene Association to plan an effective independent meeting in place of the joint meeting. The next meeting of the American School Hygiene Association will occur some time early in 1915.

THE British Board of Trade has made rules under which a German or Austrian patent may be entirely suspended.

ENCKE's comet was rediscovered on September 17 on photographs by Professor E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes Observatory. The comet's position was right ascension 3h 43m 40s, declination north 37 degrees, 46 minutes.

THE Royal Academy of Medicine of Turin offers its Niberi prize of \$4,000 for scientific research in medicine. The conditions may be obtained from the secretary, 18 Vie Po, Turin.

THE Chadwick trustees announce their intention to award at the close of this year the Chadwick gold medal and £50 each to the naval and military medical officer, respectively, in the British service who shall have distinguished himself most in promoting the health of the men in the navy and the army.

THE commission of the Society of Russian Medical Men, founded in memory of N. L. Pirogov, for the study of malaria in Russia is completing the index of the Russian literature of malaria up to the end of 1913. In future the indexes will be issued yearly, together with short abstracts of the articles, including, if possible, all the literature of malaria for the preceding year. The commission will shortly edit works on leishmaniasis and other diseases due to protozoa and would therefore be grateful to authors of articles relating to this branch of medicine as well as veterinary medicine and phytopathology, if they would send printed copies of their works to the commission. Authors who send two copies of their works will receive the bibliographic index edited by the commission. All communications should be addressed to Dr. E. I. Marzinovsky, Hôpital de l'Empereur Paul I, Moscow, Russia.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association says the campaign against hookworm in Jones County, Miss., was brought to a very successful conclusion toward the end of August, over 2,500 cases having been treated. Hookworm was found in over 60 per cent. of all cases examined, the largest percentage being found in children. The people showed much interest and cooperated in the work. Many

schools were found in which all the teachers and pupils were infected. Much infection in country schools is attributed to the ingestion of the eggs of the parasites in drinking-water obtained from springs near the schools.

MR. BENJAMIN F. GROAT, hydraulic engineer of Pittsburgh, has secured an unusually high degree of accuracy in discharge measurements on the tests of the large hydro-electric units at Massena, New York, by the use of chemicals introduced into the feed water. The use of chemicals was suggested by Schloesing in France (1863) and has since been employed in England by Stromeyer and in Europe by others in measuring small quantities of water. But by the chemical procedure devised and inaugurated by Groat, very large quantities of water may be measured with a margin of error well within one tenth per cent. Three hundred and sixty tons of common salt and one pound of silver nitrate were employed as reagents during the course of nearly one hundred tests.

ACCORDING to the *Electrical World*, an electrical device which will indicate the approach of a thunderstorm several hours before any clouds appear is being used successfully by an electric-service company in New York City to give ample time to provide for increased illumination when the thunder clouds darken the sky. The storm-detector apparatus, which resembles wireless receiving equipment, is operated by faint impulses from electrical disturbances in the vicinity. Receiving antennas intercept the impulses, which cause a relay to close an alarm-bell circuit. At first the signals are far apart, but as the electrical disturbance approaches the bell rings more frequently. From an hour to half an hour before the storm breaks, depending on the intensity thereof, the bell will ring continuously. In the meantime steam may be raised to operate generators which are placed in readiness to supply additional energy when the demand increases.

WITH the cutting off of importations of many mineral products the United States Geological Survey's list of mineral producers becomes an important source of public infor-

mation. In response to specific inquiries addressed to the director of the survey at Washington, concerning the location of mines of any kind tributary to any particular market, extracts can be furnished from this list. The list is not a published one, as it includes about 90,000 names and addresses of producers and is constantly being revised, the changes each year amounting to 25 per cent. of the list. It can be largely utilized, however, in reply to inquiries from consumers of mineral products.

WE learn from the report in *Nature* that the Museums Association celebrated the completion of a quarter of a century's existence at its recent meeting in Swansea. The attendance was large, and the papers dealt in a practical way with the preservation and restoration of works of art—a subject which has never previously received so much attention at an annual conference. Representatives were sent by forty provincial museums and art galleries, five national museums (the British Museum, the British Museum of Natural History, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the National Museum of Wales, and the Museum of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew), and the London County Council. The presidential chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Madeley, director of the Warrington Municipal Museum, who in his address invited the conference to consider "What is the true theory of a municipal museum?"

WE learn from the *New York Medical Journal* that the U. S. Senate has passed the amended Harrison bill, under which every person who produces, imports, manufactures, combines, deals in, disposes of, sells, or gives away opium or coca leaves or any combination thereof, or salt or derivative thereof, is required to register annually with the collector of internal revenue, paying a fee of one dollar for registration. This is the measure which had already been passed by the House of Representatives. It is believed that the House will agree to the amendments introduced by the Senate and in that case the measure will no doubt be promptly passed and soon become a law. This bill is a modification of the measure originally drawn up by Dr. Hamilton

Wright, commissioner of the United States to the International Opium Congress. The underlying principle is that through the registration of all who are legally entitled to handle these drugs, it will be possible to prevent illegal interstate traffic. This law will supplement the various local laws and through its operation the authorities of the several states expect to be able materially to curtail, if they can not wholly do away with illegal traffic. The measure has been objected to on the ground that it requires the registration of physicians with the internal revenue department. A clause in the law unfortunately permits the sale without registration of domestic and proprietary remedies, containing so-called small quantities of opium and its derivatives.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the twenty-first anniversary of the opening of the medical school, the second reunion of the alumni of the medical school and the first general reunion of the alumni of the training school for nurses, will be made the occasion of an elaborate celebration at the hospital, which will open October 5 and continue throughout the week. In connection with the celebration the annual Herter lectures will be given by Dr. Thomas Lewis of University College, London.

THE following gifts to Oberlin College are announced: \$50,000 from Dr. D. P. Allen and J. L. Severance, of Cleveland, for completing the new art building; \$50,000 from Charles M. Hall, of Niagara Falls, for the improvement of the campus; an anonymous gift of \$7,500 for furnishing the new administration building, erected at a cost of \$69,500; \$25,000 for a new organ in Finney Memorial Chapel, the joint gift of Frederick N. Finney, of South Pasadena, California, and G. M. Hall, of Niagara Falls. The trustees have approved the budget appropriation for 1914-15, amounting to \$356,900. Of this sum \$194,125 will be received from the term bills of students, \$99,300 from endowments, and the balance from sundry sources.